

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

Amusomenta To-day. Bijon Opern Meuse—Himbug, Fand SF, M, Canles—Erminis Fand SF, M, Cyclorams—Battles of Vicksburg, 7th av, and 58th et, Ernatina Woods, N. E.—Wild West. 2 and 2 P. M. Mindless Square Theatre—Prince Karl. 2 and 2 S P. M. New Central Park Eurodess—Concert. 2 P. M. Niklo's Gorden—The Streets of New York. 2 and 2 P. M. Panerame -- Madison av and 50th st.

There will be great midsummer reading in THE SUN to-morrow in the second article of our watering-place series. It will have to do with Long Branch, and it will present as lively and truthful a picture of that abode of high-pressure pleasure as it has ever been any one's fortune to read. The illustrations, too, will be very cogent.

Shall Boycotting be Legalized?

It is useless for the friends of the convioted boycotters to rai! against the District Attorney, the juries, and the Judges. The law is clearly against boycotting, and the law and nothing else is to blame for the punishment inflicted upon it. Those who execute the law are not in fault, and attacking them is attacking all law and order.

If, therefore, an appeal is to be made to the people for the protection of boycotting, it will have to be made in the form of a proposition to change the law. Nothing short of this will present the question fairly and squarely. If it is wrong to punish men for boycotting, the Legislature ought to say so, and it ought to say so by repealing those clauses of the Penal Code which make boycotting a misdemeaner.

Along with this proposition there should be one for regulation of the proceeding, so that it shall be administered with due regard to private rights. The Constitution of the State and that of the United States both declare that no man shall be deprived of his property except by due process of law. Whenever, therefore, boycotting is legalized. provision must be made for giving the object of it a chance to be tried before a Judge and jury like other men upon whom punishment is to be inflicted. A man's business should not be ruined, and his property confiscated, without at least as much formality as is necessary to fine him \$250 or to send him to the penitentiary. The present fashion of intrusting the boycott to the hands of incompetent and interested committees, and executing it without appeal, is abhorrent to American ideas of justice.

Let the advocates of boycotting go ahead and shape their course on this principle. Let them prepare a law legalizing boycotting, and creating regular tribunals for its infliction. Then they will ascertain exactly how the public regards the subject, and know just what to agitate for.

Material for Presidents. This is the view of our contemporary, the

Missouri Republican, upon an interesting point, and it is mistaken: "The Hon. JOSEPH E. McDONALD AS Mr. MANNING'S SUC-

cessor is not a bad idea though it suggests that Mr. CLEVELAND is not averse to cutting Presidential timber in making and repairing his Cabinet."

Before considering Mr. McDonald, let us examine the Presidential timber that is already in the Cabinet. The only member of that body who has ever been nominated in a Democratic National Convention, is Mr. BAYARD, but it is doubtful if he ever permits his name to be presented again.

Mr. Manning is out of the question, and Mr. WHITNEY would not think of trying to cut under Mr. CLEVELAND. Mr. GARLAND is as safe from Presidential lightning as though he was in fail, and Mr. LAMAR is not in much greater danger. The only remaining members are Mr. VILAS and Mr. ENDICOTT, and their Presidential prospects are not

Would Mr. McDonald make any change In this state of affairs if he should succeed one of these gentlemen? Hardly. The Adwith Mr. McDonald in it; but, in or out, GROVER CLEVELAND'S chances for another term would be about the same. Looking to that consideration Mr. CLEVELAND has been nausually lucky in making up his Cabinet.

The Tories Still Short of a Majority.

When THE SUN went to press this morning there was still but little reason to suppose that Lord Salisbury will be able to form a homogeneous Cabinet, backed by a distinctly Tory majority. The total number of members returned by the anti-GLADSTONE coalition was 319, of which 54 were Liberal dissentients. The Gladstonians and Parnell-Ites together now muster 210. There are left 141 districts which either have not voted or have not forwarded returns. Of these at least 14 may be set down as certain to be carried by the Nationalists in Ireland. Of the remaining 127 the Tories must obtain 71 to give them an independent majority of 2, since at present they have, without recourse to the uncertain cooperation of Liberal dissidents, only 265. We still deem it improbable that, with a number of Weish and Scotch constituencies to be heard from, as well as certain English counties in which Gladstonians are strong, the requisite number of additional Tory members

can be gained. Meanwhile we would point out two facts which are already indisputable. The Parnellites are stronger and the Liberal seceders are weaker than they were in the ast Parliament. The Nationalists then had 86 seats; they are now certain of 87. The gain has been made in Uister, where, for reasons of the utmost import to the unity of Ireland, it was imperatively needed. In the last House the Ulster delegation stood 17 Parnellite and 16 Conservative. It will now stand 18 Parnellite and 15 Tory. The exhibit may be even more auspicious, should Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is alleged to have been beaten only by three votes in Derry, successfully contest the seat awarded by the Orange returning board to his competitor. This neck-and-neck race in Derry and the actual capture of a seat in Belfast by Mr. Sexton have given a death blow to the projects of the Ulster separatists.

That the so-called Unionists, or Liberal deserters from the party led by Mr. GLAD-STONE, have sensibly lost ground since they joined in rebuffing their old chief, is a fac not much noticed by the newspapers, though we may be sure that it has given food for serious reflection to Messrs. HART-INGTON, CHAMBERLAIN, GOSCHEN, BRIGHT, TREVELYAN and Company. Mr. GOSCHEN, indeed, has been repudiated by his Edinburgh constituents, and it is far from certain that Mr. TREVELYAN will continue to represent a Scottish district. But it is in the numbers of the rank and file that the Liberal secession shows the most signal weakness. Of the 341 members of the last House who combined to throw the Home Rule bill we know enterprise of the black bass, but chiefly be- victed of manslaughter; but it would have been most popular person in Washington."

that 247 were Tories. The Liberal dissidents must, therefore, have numbered 94, whereas they are now but 54, and most of the seats for which they were candidates have been disposed of. There will not be 60 of them at the most, and this would represent a loss of more than a third. The fact is important, for the boasts of the dissidents that they rather than Mr. GLAD-STONE expressed the prevailing feeling of the Liberal voters will henceforth be silenced. The dissidents will have less influence over their former Liberal comrades in the new House than in the last. Nor reduced in numbers as they are have they any cohesion or harmony among themselves. The Chamberlainites and the followers of Lord Harrington will prove as hard to mix as oil and water. There will be, in other words, but two parties worth considerationthe Tory and Gladstonian; and as the former is not likely to have a workable majority, it will be lucky if it manages to hold office for six months.

Fishing in New Jersey.

We find some very interesting facts and statistics in the last report of the New Jer-

sey Commissioners of Fisheries. Since the earliest days of the State the shad fishery has been the most important in New Jersey, and more money is invested in it than in any other. Although the season for shad is short, the value of the catch is always greater than that of any other fish, the number taken in 1884 having been reported at 1,908,928; but these figures probably fall far below the actual result. The fishermen talk of the steady decline of the catch during the last twenty years, and they may be right so far as the experience previous to 1885 goes, though with that year the decline seems to have reached its lowest ebb, and the vigilance of the Fish Wardens in policing the Delaware and the restocking of that river and its tributaries are likely to bring back the old-time abundance of shad in those waters. The total output of young fish by the Government during the season was reported at 20,000,000.

Shad fishing in the Passale River, once so Important, seems, however, to be a thing of the past, owing to the pollution of the stream by the sewage of the great cities, and the refuse of numerous chemical works, gas houses, and other manufactories. Fishermen along Newark Bay and both the rivers emptying into it complain, also, that their industry suffers seriously from the refuse of the Kill von Kull off refineries. The fishing in the Hackensack and Raritan rivers has improved during the last two years, and the season of 1885 in the Delaware was remarkable for the size of the shad taken. ish of 7, 8, and even 81 pounds being fre quently displayed, and the general run was the best ever seen on the river. The fishermen object, but the Commissioners repeat a recommendation that, in order to give the shad ample time to reach the spawning ground, fishing shall be forbidden between sunset on Saturday and midnight on Monday, extending the close period by twelve hours.

The coast fisheries of New Jersey give employment to between 4,000 and 5,000 people, and the value of the catch even in the worst years is at least \$1,000,000, and in the best is much more. Over \$1,000,000 is invested in the business, and the worth of the nets annually used is more than \$100,000. The great enemy of the industry is the menhaden fishery, which destroys millions of pounds of marketable fish in the pursuit of material for making oil and manure, and, still worse, deprives such fish of subsistence, for almost all of the salt water species prey upon meninden. In 1880 the coast ilshermen took bluefish of the value of \$100,000. Last year, it is claimed the aggregate did not reach oneseventh of that amount, and the blame is laid on the menhaden fishermen, who are constantly patrolling the coast with over 200 steamers, each with a capacity for catching 40,000 to 50,000 daily.

Weakfish, too, were scarce, but sea bass and other bottom fish were more numerous than usual. As to mackerel, they were phenomenally plentiful in 1885, and the catch in Delaware Bay and along the New Jersey coast was the greatest ever known. Only one good catch of Spanish mackerel was ministration would doubtless be stronger made during the year, and that by the pound ward of one million of pounds of cod were caught in 1885, chiefly by smacks from New York, and the fish were almost wholly sold in the markets alive or in fresh condition Hard and soft shell crabs are among the most important products of New Jersey waters, the annual catch being over 3,500,000, of the value of more than \$150,000. The lobster industry is comparatively insignificant, the average annual catch being only 150,000 pounds, of the value of about \$6,000. The number of weakfish taken in a year has frequently reached four million pounds, valued at \$125,000. The catch of bluefish in 1880 was estimated at 3,635,000, worth \$82,125; of sheepshead, 275,000 pounds, and of striped bass, 375,000 pounds. The whole catch of sea fish during the year was estimated at 14,020,500 pounds.

exclusive of 30,000,000 pounds of menhaden. Bluefish appear about the middle of May and leave in October, and weakilsh observe nearly the same dates. Sheepshead come at the beginning of June and remain until the first frost. Striped bass stay throughout the year, and are caught in the shallow bays with nets as soon as the fee disappears. Blackfish or tautog appear in April and pease biting in October. Sea bass are caught from June to October; kingfish and porgles from July to October. Cod are taken from the first week in October, and flounders come

in October and disappear in May. The most important fresh water fish is the black base, and Greenwood Lake, first stocked with the fish in 1868, is now the most famous fishing ground for bass within one hundred miles of New York. Because of careful stocking there are at present few dear ponds in the State that are not peopled with bass. Though not so prolific breeders as trout or salmon, these fish are remarkable for the care they take of heir young, so that it is estimated that each full-grown female will successfully raise from 20,000 to 40,000 young each year. As Mr. SETH GREEN says, the black bass is one of the most valuable fresh water fish we have in this country, and "if he were to be banished from all United States waters more anglers would ery for his return than for any other one fish we have. They are a fish for the people," continues Mr. GREEN, "and I advocate putting them in all large lakes and rivers having in part rocky bottoms."

The Jerseymen boast that their smelts are nuch better than the New England smelt, which is a larger, coarser fish, of a somewhat different variety, and it seems that they have reason for what they say. Hundreds of private streams in the State are stocked with trout, but the supply is only maintained by constant watchfurness. If the same care was taken in policing the public streams there is every reason to believe, the Fish Commissioners think, that trout would naturally maintain their position in the waters of the State without further efforts in the way of artificial propagation. The pickerel is rapidly becoming extinct in New Jersey, partly because of the

cause of the methods now pursued by anglers and pot hunters, for, though rapacious, the pickerel is one of the stupidest of fish.

Studies Suitable for Summer.

The Summer School of Philosophy at Concord began well a few years ago with instructive discourses by such men as John FISRE and ROWLAND G. HAZARD, but degenerated last summer into an extraordinary series of addresses in worship of the genius of RALPH WALDO EMERSON. We have not seen any programme of the exercises at Concord for this season; but the opening is announced of a summer school at Deerfield, Mass., for the prosecution of studies more suitable for the temperature which New England enjoys in July and August.

History and romance are the subjects to be studled. The course is to begin with a lecture on

the comparative value of history and romance by Mr. L. J. B. LINCOLN. It is not easy to determine the sense in which the word value is used here. The value of history to a student engaged in writing for a quarterly review or in editing a cyclopædia, is one thing; the value of romance to a fellow taking an afternoon off in a hammock on a fine summer's day is another. In the first case we should prefer GIBBON and ALISON; in the second "The Three Guardsmen" and the "Fair Maid of Perth."

Other topics will be discussed by other lecturers of more or less distinction. Mr. CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER is to consider the relation of literature to life, Mrs. Lizzie [ELIZABETH ?] W. CHAMPNEY will explain the romance of New England history, Mr. GEORGE W. CABLE promises a paper on the Louisiana Acadians, and Mr. EDMUND C. STEDMAN is to speak upon some "subject not settled." We assume that this subject must have something to do with history or romance. The mystery of the death of the King of Bavarla would be a suitable topic for the genius of New York's broker poet, It is historical, romantic, and likely long to remain a "subject not settled."

In the choice of subjects for summer study we regard the Deerfield school as a notable improvement upon that at Concord. Then, also, its influence is likely to be wider-at all events, so far as the department of romance is concerned. It will have little auxiliary schools of romance all over New England, wherever the brave and beautiful-manly young fellows and handsome young girlsare thrown together. Away up at Bar Harbor and down on Cape Cod, amid the White Hills of New Hampshire and the Green Mountains of Vermont, in the hill towns of Connecticut and the villas by the sea of Rhode Island, romantic lessons will be studied more ardently than any others for many months to come.

We fear, however, that the practical pursuit of romance at the seaside and in the mountains will prevent many young persons from studying the various theories on the subject which may be expounded at the new

The Hendless Sailor.

That clever draughtsman and former correspondent of Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. JOSEPH KEPPLER, has a cartoon in this week's Puck representing Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet in the character of sailors. They are all in plain view but Mr. GARLAND, and it is only by a very close examination that the observer can discover in the bow a pair of legs which it is possible for the imagination to attribute to the Attorney-General. The face belonging to the legs is hidden by what was probably intended for the maintopsail yardarm, for Brother KEPPLER's ship is not of the best as to spars and rigging.

But there is no legend of the sea that allows a headless sailor. The idea is evidently a dietate of the editor's mind or of his appreciation of public sentiment. Probably it was also out of his high opinion of Mr. CLEVE-LAND as a reformer that Puck refused to depict the Pan-Electric statesman as one of the Administration.

It is a pity for the Administration that all the CLEVELAND organs have not as much sense of decency as Mr. KEPPLER.

Music and Beer.

It soems an act of mistaken justice, if it be justice, to forbid the lovers of music from enjoying a glass of beer, or the lovers of beer from enjoying music. And yet Mayor GRACE says that, according to the law, beer and music, which for years have flowed together to the very great enjoyment of millions, must part company in public, and that a choice must be made where formerly there was the option of taking them both at ouce.

This is the first event to indicate that hereafter candidates for the Legislature must be prepared to state their attitude toward music, as well as toward other matters of popular interest. Perhaps the law makers who banished music from the society of beer, did it unwittingly; but it is a foolish and useless crusade against one of the most beautiful and elevating prolucts of human genius on the one hand, and one of the most agreeable and wholesome beverages on the other.

Such legislation is a mistake, and it should be remedied at the earliest opportunity.

Prohibition in Iowa is having a hard road o travel. Some time ago the Circuit Court of the United States in that State decided that preweries in existence when the prohibition law was passed could not be stopped without ation to the rowners; and now we hear of another ruling by the same Court, that drinking saloons are likewise entitled to protection. They are property which cannot be rendered uscless without compensation.

One of the most patriotic and useful meas ares ever introduced in Congress was passed on Thursday in the Senate. We refer to the bill establishing a national forest reservation in Montana around the headwaters of the Columbia and Missouri, and along their tributaries. This reservation will be closed to sottiement, nor will any one be allowed to cut timber there or to carry on any private enterprise. It is to exist solely for the purpose of preserv-

ing the usefulness of the two great rivers. This measure was recommended by Presilent ARTHUR in his message of 1882, and again in 1883. It is to be hoped that it may pass the House of Representatives before it adjourns.

"Would General HAYES go to Congress? asks the Tribune, meaning RUTHERFORD B. He will not, if there is any Republican decency in Ohio.

A valued correspondent, dissatisfied with Dr Vor, the meteorologist, inquires sadly: "Is there no way to kill this weather flend?" We answer No. You must not kill him! There are many ways in which it might be done, but every one would be murder, and on conviction you would be hanged.

If an officer of the law should see a man prepare to drive a knife into another man's bosom, he would doubtless arrest him, even if he should protest that he didn't intend to plunge the weapon into his friend's heart. That is what should be done to every one who offers to shoot an apple or tomato can on the top of another person's head without hurting the can holder. Dr. Taylon of Long Island killed a man last April in that way, and has been conmuch better for all parties if Dr. TAXLOR had

been arrested before the shooting. By a little forethought of that kind some lives may be saved and a special sort of fools kept within proper bounds.

There are exertal newspapers outside of New York that spend more money for news than any news-paper in New York.—Globe Democrat.

Very likely. We have never seen the bills, but we won't dispute the assertion. Yet while money to spend may be a useful thing in a newspaper office, the great element is brains.

We cannot underfake to elect Democrats from the East, - courte, Journal, All right, but don't try to prevent the Eastern men from electing Democrats by uselessly slashing around here about the tariff.

THE RIVER AND HARRON JOB. The Senate Tries Hard to Make It Eighteen

Washington, July 9.-This has been a creat week for the River and Harbor schemers. The reading of the House bill, as modified by the Senate Committee on Commerce, began last Friday, but the real work of pliing up the millions dates from Saturday. On Monday there was no session of the Senate, but on Tuesday the bill was again taken up and pushed continuously. Brores of items, some of them involving hun-

dreds of thousands of dollars, have been inserted in the bill which passed the House, and several millions have thus been added, while the end is not yet. In a few cases reductions were made in the House items, but their aggregate was small compared with the increase. Among the new items inserted in the House bill were \$35,000 for Black Cove, Portland; \$10,000 for Little Harbor, N. H., and \$100,000 for Sandy Bay, Of this last place Mr. Bock said: Senators hastened to inform him, and Mr. Pryo added defiantly: "It will cost three or four million dollars before we are through with it,"
This prespect seamed to give general satisfac-tion, and the \$100,000 was voted without fur-ther ado, aithough the House had not ventured

ther ado, although the House had not ventured to rive it.

The House appropriation for York harbor was increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000; for Portsmouth, from \$1,000 to \$15,000; for Burlington, from \$16,000 to \$25,000; for Dankirk, from \$10,000 to \$25,000; for Block island, from \$8,000 to \$20,000; for Dankirk, from \$10,000 to \$20,000; for Charlotte, from \$10,000 to \$15,000; for Great Sedus, from \$10,000 to \$15,000; for House Sedus, from \$10,000 to \$15,000; for House Sedus, from \$10,000 to \$15,000; for Oak Orchard, from \$2,000 to \$15,000 to \$10,000 to \$10,000 to \$10,000 ends and Vilson harbors. Once before, when the Wilson harbor abors, Once before, when the Wilson harbor appropriation of \$10,000 came up, the local engineer in charge made this report upon it:

This harbor is of iceal importance only, the number of

This harber is of local importance only, the number of arrivals and departures not averaging one a week dur ing the season of unvigation, and these being vessels of

A great contrast with this last-named item was shown in substituting for the House clause of \$150,000 for work at Gedney's Channel one of \$1,000,000 to secure a thirty-foot channel at mean low water at Sandy Hook. This large ap-

of \$1,000,000 to secure a thirty-foot channel at mean low water at Sandy Host. This large appropriation is expected to secure votes for secres of new items and of increases of old ones, which are wholly indefensible.

New appropriations were inserted for Plattsburg and Atlantic City; an increase of \$20,000 was given to Battino Bay, and one of \$100,000 to Battimore. A new item of half a milition was added for the improvement of the Potomac nound Washington, and one of \$25,000 for Winyaw Bay in South Carolina. The Norfolk appropriation was raised from \$100,000 to \$150,000,000. An extraordinary exception to this general list of increases and new items was the reduction of the House appropriation of \$150,000 for Cumberland Sound to \$100,000, as proposed by the Senate committee. The reason seemed to be that the great sum of \$200,000 is given in this bill to the mouth of the St. John's; but in Senate partly indemnified itself for this episode of frugality by imma thately increasing the appropriation for Savannah harbor from \$125,000 to \$200,000.

Western harbors were also treated very generously by the Senate. The appropriation for Ashtimbla was increased from \$25,000 to \$10,000. This institution are successful as the one of which a War Department report declares that "the docks are built on private property adolpting as rapidly as the improvement is carried forward. Its arring length are falled to water of this dock property."

vane property adjoining as rapidly as the improvement is carried forward. Its prime benefit accrues imme listed and directly to the owners of this dock property."

The great Sturgeon Bay Canal job created a sharp discussion, in which Sonators Ingalls and Elimunds completely exposed the history and character of the scheme. Nevertheless, the amendment of the Sonators Committee on Commerce, appropriating \$150,000 for it, was agreed to by a vote of 36 to 16, aithough a medification, it is true, was made, by which some needed rights were secured to the United States. The owners of this canal scheme encouraged the friends of the Portage Lake canal project, for which an appropriation of \$350,000 was inserted, and then the Senate plunged with avidity into its debate on the Honnech Canal.

Meanwhile, however, new items had been inserted for Lostrees River, \$10,000; for Warren River, for Green Jacket Shoat, for the Ticonderoga, for the St. Jones and the Naniceke, \$10,000 each; for the Alleghany, \$50,000; for the Pawtucket; \$40,000 for the Pakucket; \$40,000 for the Pawtucket; \$40,000 for the Belaware; \$50,000 for the Kanawin; \$10,000 for Delaware; \$50,000 for the Kanawin; \$10,000 for the Roanoke; \$10,000 for the Neuse; \$10,000 for the Roanoke; \$10,000 for the Roanoke; \$10,000 for Compact of the Georgia rivers suffered, as well as a few others that could be named. The general result, however, thus far has been the outrageous increase of scores of items, the insertion of scores of others, including some noterious projects which the House had rejected, and in general the piling up of a scheme of monstrous extravagance and jobbery.

Gordon Wins the Prize in Georgia.

ATLANTA, July 7 .- Gen. John B. Gordon of this city has apparently elected himself Governor of Georgia by securing 198 out of 350 delegates to the Democratic State Convention which is to meet in Atlan ta on the 28th last, with 2d counties to be heard from.

When Gen. Gordon entered the race a few weeks are
Major Bacon of Macon had aircady secured 18 delegate had the active support of nearly every paper of influ enc. in the State outside of Atlanta, and was supposed to have a walk over IIII Atlanta showed her hand, which held, as usual, the joker in Senator Brown, the right bower in the Constitution, the left lower in Gen. Gor don, and the ace in Senator Colquitt. No wender that aeptrants who play against such a hand are enchred. Joe Brown, as he is familiarly called, is probably the most astute politician Georgia has ever produced. Even Howell of the Atlanta Constitution might be overmatched as a political manager by Patrick Walsh of the Augusta chronicie, if Howell were not reentereed by Henry Grady, who co rais voters by the thousand with rainbows warranted not to fade till after the election. Gordon commands the soldier element, and Colquitt brings up the rear with the stald church people, young men's Christian associations, and the cold-water army. A pretty strong team! Isn't it?

But it is not so strong but that it can be helped by these who have it mest. Among these Albert Lamar of the Macon Pelegraph is most conspicuous. He is a bril-liant, forcible writer, but so bitter that he sometimes proves a hoomerang to his own side. He is helping to elect Gordon, just as, a few years ago, he helped to elec

Alexander II. Stephens.

In travelling over the State, however. I am surprises o find how much revolt is brewing among the people of he State at Atlanta's dictation in Georgia politics, There are a pleasy of able politicians, thoughtful mer-chants, and farmers in the opposition, who, if properly organized and led with fireworks, brass bands, and popniar catchwords on their banners, may soon make i warm for the Democratic party in Georgia. Not a few of Major Bucon's friends boidly predict that the sun will set upon it for the last time, as now organized, on the 28th Inst., when Gen. Gordon is nominated Much will depend upon the wisdom or greed of the essees of the State railroad, running from here to Char anouga, headed by Senator Brown. If they secur from the Legislature a new lease at anything like the resent rental, \$25,000 a mouth, or purchase the reas at an undervaluation, I greatly mistake the temper of the people if trouble does not follow. C. M. C.

Miss Cieveland's Retrospect. From the Chicago Tribune.

"I am going to write a book entitled 'Ex-Rex and Bex,' which will embody my experiences of Washington society. No one can imagine what the sen-antion is to be suddenly e-grated from obscurity to the very apex of society in a moment, as I were, without warning-to a position entirely unsought and undreamed of—and then to descend from that position and look back upon that glittering year of my life, with its wealth of associations, with its marvellous experiences. These hings I connut tell you of. I must write them in a book. I will write of Washington, not to make my book sell, but for the love of telling my past feelings. I have nothing but praise and love for the ladies of Washingon. I met there some of the noblest people in the verid. I met ladies born and reared in affluence and position. They infinitely charmed me. I have no means of knowing yet how they regard me, but I will ever regard them with the kindout of feelings, particuariy the wife of Senator Logan, who is, perhaps, the

EX-POSTMASTER FEAZEY'S CARE.

The Commission Finds that he Violated the Civil Service Hules.

WASHINGTON, July 9 .- The Civil Service Commission has made publicits "opinion on the action of S. I. Parker Veazey as Postmaster at Baltimore in making appointments for partisan reasons." The report is long and deals with Mr. Veazey's recent letter in his own defence item by item and quotes the Civil Service act to prove that Mr. Venzey not only violated its spirit but was guilty of directly violating the letter of Rule 8. The report is signed by Messrs. A. P. Edgerton, John H. Oberly, and Charles Lyman. Its conclusions are as follows: In view of all these considerations, the Commission expresses the application that Postmaster Veszey violated the spirit of the light of the Postmaster Veszey violated the spirit of the light service set, and not only the spirit, but also the binary is service set, and not only the spirit, but also the binary is service set, and not only the spirit, but also the binary is service at all only the spirit, but also the binary is service, and affiliations of the persons who, while he was Postmaster, at Hellimore, applied to him for entrance at his office to the classified postal service.

2. When, as an appointing officer, he failed to discountenance disclosures made to him concerning the political opinions and affiliations of such applicants.

3. When, as an appointing officer, he failed to discountenance disclosures made to him concerning the political opinions and affiliations of such applicants.

3. When, as an appointing officer, he refused to applicate a beamorrat because he was a Democrat, and then applicated a Democrat because he was a Democrat, and then applicated a Democrat because he was a Democrat, and then applicated as Democrat because he was a Democrat, and then applicated as Democrat because he was a Democrat, and then applicated was a populated to him, because the Republican was a pointing officer, he refused to spiritual stress an appointing officer, he refused to spiritual stress and appointing officer, he refused to spiritual stress and appointing officer, he refused to spiritual stress an appointing officer, he refused to him, because the Republican was a pointing officer, he refused to him application the Commission of the care questions that have been raised by this content of the care questions that he classified till its content assertion is a conscious of the fact that these people are protected in the political organization, balancit he former partisan methods of which there pearly and the politi by Messrs. A. P. Edgerton, John H. Oberly, and Charles Lyman. Its conclusions are as follows

The President's Paramount Duty. From the Boston Advertiser.

Mr. Cieveland we believe to be an honest man and from many of his sayings and actions it is orident that he has a contempt for dishenesty and abuse of pub-

ic trusts. But he seems likely to forget in one grave matance that he has duties to the country as well as to his friends. The absurd idea that he must support the latter while they are "under fire" may be carried so far as seriously to injure the good name of his Administra-

tion and the good name of the country.

There are several gouldened, now holding high official positions, who have been shown by sworn testimony, to have teen engaged, since their accession to office, in a scheme to involve the Government in a project to are the Department of Justice and the Federal law offices for their own pecuniary benefit. In iddition, they have sold, by faise representations, for considerable sums, "rights" which have been worth nothing to the pur-chasers. They include the Attorney-General, the Com-missioner of Railroads, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. But the first of them, by ressun of his connection and control over the Government suit, is especially

open to criticism. By no excuse can this prostitution of public office be uade anything cise than a reflection upon the Administration which countenances it. The question of the way in which the Bell Telephone patent was obtained has nothing to do with the matter. Whether legal or fraud-ulent, and whether the Pau Electric Company is a solid corporation or a mere bubble, are not issues that can be power of the Government in an attempt to break down well established patent right, and that the head of tha department will, should it prove successful, be one of the

ed. The interested parties would be removed from office at once as a matter of course. Under any Admin-sistration that over existed heratofore in this country they would be compelled to resign. Mr. Cleveland is but it is his duty, after having waited so long for that coult, to ask Mr. Garland to take that step.

This we say in no spirit of hostility to Mr. Garland. We had hoped for him a successful career as Attorney General. But, like too many other men in public life, the tampering with illegitimate speculation has destroyed his place in public confidence. His conduct of his office can never hereafter be reckened as disinterested. He is under a clowd, and his actions since the Pan Kleetric candal was first exposed have not tended to lesson it. It is an uncleasant duty for Mr. Cleveland to perform, is the most open to criticism, then the President owes i to the country to put at the head of the Department of Justice a man who is not pecuniarily interested in suits being conducted under his direction.

Mrs. Cleveland at Church.

WASHINGTON, July 5.-Mrs. Cleveland sets her husband some good examples when she goes to church Our readers may remember that Mr. Cleveland, as seen at church, did not bow his head when the prayer was offered; did not join in the hymn or open the hymn book; fidgeted through the sermon, and was evidently glad when it was over, and took no particular part in the services, except to drop a crisp new bill in the basks when it came around.

Mrs. Cleveland does all these things differently. Like too many of her sex, she appears to have to attend the praying for the family. When she goes to chure as soon as she enters the pew and takes a sent she drop her pretty head upon her daintily gloved hand and de votes a moment to silent prayer. Then she action here self for a quiet attention upon the service, nodding pleasantly to Mrs. Sonderland, the wife of the paster. whose pew is just alongside that of the President.

whose paw is just alongsize that of the target of every She knows, of course, that she is the target of every eye in the church, and, though she tries to concent her sucharrowenest, she is not able to do so entirely. When the pastor gives out the hymn, she is glad to turn he attention to the hymn book and forget the uncomforts-ble feeling which is the natural result of being stared at When the congregation rises she rises also, following the rymn through from beginning to end sometimes, though not often joining in the ringing. When the minister leads in prayer her head is howed, fund it drops a little lower when he prays for "the Chief Magistrate of the ation," with a petition for "those that are dear to him. The antouncements of the charch meetings which fol low the prayer are listened to with womanly interest and when the sermon begins, after the second by ma he seen sung, she is all attention. She does not folget about and lean up in the corner and rest her head upon her hand, so drover does, but site straight and quiet, listen-ing to the sermon from beginning to end. Of course she ans herself constantly, for she would not be a woma f she did not. She seems occasionally to remembe hat she is being stared at, and bites her lies ne vously, wiping them with her dainty handkereli-which she holds in the same hand which carries jewelled smelling bottle, a wedding gift from one of th Cabinet officers. When the basket goes around she drops her contribution modestly into it, and when the closing hymn is given out finds not only the hymn, but the doxology corresponding in metre with it, and fol-ows them closely to the end.

When the services end, then comes the most trying time for Mrs. Cleveland. All eyes are upon her. O course she has attracted more attention than the preach er, even during the sermon, but she only divided atten ion with him then; now, however, she is the central and only figure of the moment. All eyes are upon her as she moves down the sisle, and every neck is craned to get a look at her face and figure. She tries to appear unconcerned, hows to the people near her whom she knows, talks a little to those nearest her, and is evidently re-lieved when the carriage door bangs and she is hidden rom view of the crowd that was gathered on the side walk to see her pass from the church door to the carriage Throughout her conduct is full of dignity and gentle grace. She dresses for church with excellent taste out absolute plainness, usually a dark gray or black, anall pin at her throat, but nothing else in the way o nt, with a high black straw hat tastefully bu quistly trimmed, and black gioves of undressed kid.

The Steal will Go Through.

WASHINGTON, July 9.-The House to-day tabled Mr. Holman's motion to reconsider the vote by which \$37,000 in gifts to the House employees was appropriated from the Treasury. The Senate will add a like amount for its own employee, and the steal will go through host flouses as usua. The money thus taken from the Treasury, under the guise of law, is a pure gratuity voted in the form of an extra month's pay to men who do ten mouths' work in two years.

A Gomiping Correspondent Contradicted. From the Washington Eneming Star.

From the Washington Evening Star.

Miss Susanne Bancroft, in a letter received here yesterday from Newbort, expresses amazement at the bundle of insecuracies conserning beself published in two New York papers on suitable.

Miss Bancroft and Mrs. Cleveland have no intimacy, as was slieged. Miss Bancroft has not been at the White House since the President's marriage, as with his from George Bancroft, her grandfather, she went to Newport early in June.

Miss Bancroft is not tall, was not educated in Germany, and never published a line of foctry. .

Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news, or mirror of contemporary history as fun Wangar Sun, \$1 a year.

COMMOTION IN THE FERRY BLIP.

Morse in the River, Pug Dog Up in the Raf-As Cab Driver John Desmond started from the foot of Desbrosses street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon to go after two pieces of baggage the saddle on his rather spirited roan horse parted and fell, encircling the animal's fore feet. He became frightened and started on a run in the direction of the open ferry gate. Desmond jumped from the box and selzed the horse by the bridle, but

he was shaken off and slammed violently to the ground. The horse kept right on. The gatekeeper at the ferry made an ineffectual effort to stop him just as a little pug dog that broke loose from the pretty cord that attached him to his fashionable cord that attached him to his fashionable mistress ran barking after the horse. He stopped a moment and kicked the indiscreet pug up among the dusty ratters of the ferry house, and gailoped along the pier and plunged with a great spissh into the river, dragging the cab after him. The cab became detached as its truck the water, and floated under the ferry bridge and sank. The horse swam around with eyes and nostrils dilated with fright, anorting and neighing, and beating the water into foam with its forelegs. Somebody in the street, who heard the commotion in the water and the shouts of the crowd on the pier, yelled "Man overboaril" and all the neighboring saloons and restaurants in West street poured out throngs of mon and boys who heiped to offer suggestions as to the best way to rescue he brorse. Meanwhile the territed beast had awam laboriously out of the ferry slip into an adjoiring slip.

awam laboriously out of the ferry slip into an adjoining slip.

Hackman Michael McLauchlin got a rone, jumped into the river and swam to where the unfortunate roan was pawing the water and air in a vain effort to climb the bulknead. McLaughlin tied one end of the rope around the animal's body and throw the other end to the crowd on the pler. Just as they started to pull a film came over the struggling animal's eyes, his limbs suddenly stiffened, he heaved a long sigh, and gave up the ghost. The rope was unfastened and his careass sank to the bottom. Both horse and cah were owned by Patrick Murphy of 160 East Thirtieth street. The horse was valued at \$250 and the cab at \$600.

A FIGHT WITH TWO BURGLARS.

beth, frightened two burglars out of her house

One of them Probably Shot in the Leg-Mrs. J. C. Egner of Maple avenue, Eliza-

early yesterday morning by her screams. Policeman Fadde met them at the gate and seized one of the men with his left hand, while his right hand sought his revolver. The burglar struck at him with a ilmmy, but the blov fell short. Fadde got his pistol and discharged it with the muzzle against the burglar's leg. At the same instant he received a crushing blow on the head from the jimmy and fell to the ground. While he was down he got three or four severe blows on the head and shoulders. Then, thinking they had finished him his assailants ran around the corner of Grove street. Fadde struggled to his face started in pursuit, at the same time blowing his slarm whistle. As he turned the lence corner one of the burglars sprang up from a croughing postion and struck him heavily on the forehead with a jimmy. Fadde mechanically seized the jimmy as he fell to the ground, and his assailant, leaving the weapon in his hand, fied after his compaulon.

The sound of the shots and the whistle brought Sergeant Smith and Policeman Bishop to their comrade's aid, and they carried him to Schmidt's drug store. The last blow on his left temple may result in death. A man who said he was Oliver Jones of Grand and Hester streets, in this city, was arressed. He was a stranger in Elizabeth, and he could not give a stranger in Elizabeth, and he could not give a stranger in the city was arressed. He was a stranger in the feet long, and it welched four pounds. A railroad ticket for this city was found where the policeman first encountered the thieves. fell short. Fadde got his pistol and discharge

Serves Us Right for Sending Numskulls to Albany to Tinker the Laws.

Mayor Grace, Police Commissioner Voorhis, Police Superintendent Murray, Excise Commissioners Woodman and Ven Glabn, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Scott held a conference yesterday in the May or's office to decide as to the best method of enforcing the Excise law egainst music fishs and cities places of amusement. After the conference the Mayor said: "We are all animated by the desire to give the people in the business every right that comes within the prorision of the law, We will therefore afford them an

in the husiness every right that comes within the provision of the law. We will therefore afford them an opportunity to sue out injunctions and lave them construed by a proper tribunal. The Police Superintembent will submit to the Corporation Counsel several cases on which, he desires information. For instance, we do not know whether a public base-hall game requires that those who are regionable for it shall procure a theatre liceuse. The Excel Commissioners cannot interfere in any place except where application is made for a liceuse to sell wins, here, or spirituous liquors. In the marter of Koster & Bial's place, one of the proprietors made to the a proposition that he would dispense with his liquor diceuse and take out a theatre liceuse. I have beard from the Superintendent of Folice that this is a proper place to diceuse. I shall probably, therefore, small a diceuse. I do not mean to say that will grant a to have it. When there is any probability that hipsor will be sold surrepitiously I will not grant a theatre liceuse. Commissioner Voorlies and that it is the intention of the police to treat the cases that come under their notice in as hieral a spirit as the law will allow and the duty of the poince to the public will permit.

Mayor Grace added that there would probably he many cases requiring decision by the courts. He did not know whether a plane could be allowed in a place having a liquor liceuse, or even whether an orchestron could be allowed in such a place.

IT COSTS MONEY TO TACKLE SQUIRE.

The Mayor Gets \$5,000 Extra Clerk Hire for His Clerks-Squire Wins a Skirmish. Mayor Grace applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, yesterday, for \$10,000 to pay clerk hire for the Commissioners of Accounts. There was a very mild kick by Commissioner Coleman, but the Mayor spake ominously of the important work in hand, and finally the Board concluded to let him start with \$5,000 spoke ominously of the important work in mail, sing a finally the Board concluded to let him start with \$5,000, with a half promise that the other five thousand will be forthcoming when that is spent. By a happy thought the \$5,000 is taken from the civil service appropriation. Corporation Counsel Laconine informed Commissioner Squire year-ridge that neither he nor his suburdinates can be required by the Commissioners of Accounts to prepare may statement or calculation for the Commissioners, and that the Commissioners cannot call upon the need of a department of remove even temporarily from his files and take nefter them such blooks and happers as are necessary to be kept ricers for the office business. If the accommission want to be retrieved to the office, other happers of Accounts to officers to be examined may be about a start of the commission with him during his examination by the Commissioners of Accounts, to be retried to his department when such examination is commisted.

In all probability Commissioner Squire will decide that about all the records of his office are needed for daily use there, and that if the Commissioners of Accounts wish to consult them they must go to the Department of Public Works.

WAITE WAS TOO EXPENSIVE.

Besides, he was Altogether Too Auxious to Get Up to Lake Champiana. Ex-Alderman Charles B. Waite, the informer

is still in the House of Detention, with a good prospect of remaining there until District Attorney Martine is through with him. He is locked up in a room about sixteen feet square on the second story, and vesterday to ate the meals prepared for the ordinary run of pris oners. His prospects for getting \$50,000 half are poor and this is likely to be the most uncomfortable summe. mind this is likely to be the most uncomfortable summer he has ever passed.

It was not his fear of Jim Jeving, but his anxiety to get to Essex, which is handy for thunds, that let to his commitment, and Waite himself was altogether opposed to being locked up. He was an expensive history besides, when the cirk kent a detective at his heels, and had the detective's traveling expenses to pay an additional perfect of the was aborden out the texpayers," said an efficial yesterday with a grin, "he was morse of a burden upon the bistrict Attorney. He had burrowed money, I am told, until it seemed to be about time to find out whether Mr. Marrine was to be District Attorney without the sainty, or Waite with the sainty and without the title. His capacity for tunning into debt is about as phenomenal as his appetite."

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

If a Thirf Jumps Through a Skylight Must the Police Pay for the Glass ! When Louis Sohn, a tough young citizen o olicemen, one of whom he had slugged, he went to the

roof of 15 Cannon street and jumped down through the skylight of Gerbracht & Co.'s factory, 11 and 13 Cannon atreet. The Police Commissioners became aware yes-terday of the "dammacs" inflicted upon Gerbricht & Co. by receiving the following indique letter and bill, evidently written by the firm's derman book keeper: To kinerable Police commissioners of the City of New York. Fork. GENTLEMEN! On the 3d of July the police, in pursuit of

Carrieron variety broke our place opair and dammage to the account of which hill aya by was done to us which you'll kindly make good.

The Polites Commissioners to Gerbracht & Co. Ds.: To inuria has of time to 7 men from 7 to 2 A. M. at Blets, the hour each man. \$4.2 S. doner supared—new binges. \$6.2 Onew loves and one repaired. 2.0 Onew loves and one repaired. 2.0 Haby carriage dammansed. 12.0 Ropes taken to bind prisoner. 7

A Public Building Bill Vetord,

Total.....

Washington, July 9 .- The President has ve ed the senate bill to provide for the erection of a put building in the city of Dayton, O., on the ground that public business does not require the expenditure of

When mind and body are out of sorts, owing to a dis-ordered liver, try at once Dr. Jayne's signative Pills a sure remedy for all billous affections, costiveness, &c. —448

END OF THE ARCHER GANG. Another Indiana Ontlow Meets Death at the

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

SHOALS, Ind., July 9 .- Sam Archer was hanged here at 1:13 o'clock this afternoon. He was convicted last January of complicity in the murder of Samuel A. Bunch on July 11, 1882. He escaped arrest until betrayed by John D. Lynch, one of the gang. In July, 1882, Sam Marley and Mart Archer quarrelled, and Archer was wounded by Mariey. The older Archers determined to pun sh Marley, and they organized a gang of six men, including Tom, Mart, John, and Sam Archer, John D. Lynch, and Dave Crane. Mart was chosen

Captain. The work of ferreting out the hiding place of Marley began. Bunch's house was watched constantly, as it was believed he was aiding Marley to escape. The Archers finally resolved to kill Bunch if he refused to reveal Marley's hiding place. They met on July 11, near the home of their victim, and sent Dave Crane to decay him into the woods. Bunch accompanied Crane to the spot designared, where he was select, bound, and

and sent Dave Crame to decoy him into the woods. Bunch accompanied Crame to the spot designated, where he was select, bound, and subsequently taken to Sattpetre Cave in Orange county.

Before entering the cave they told the captive if ne would reveal the hiding place of Marley he should gofree. He answered, "I do not know where he is." They then descended into the cave with the prisoner. They seated him on a large rock with the lantern's light shining on his face. He was ordered to tell all he knew concerning Marley, and it was determined if his answers did not prove satisfactory he should die on the spot. He answered again that he hid not know where Marley was.

Each man was ordered to fire at Bunch or suffer death himself. The word was given and sixteen shots were fired into Bunch's body. The victim uttered a placed his pistol near Bunch's head and fired the seventeenth shot. The search that Bunch's frends made for him alarmed the gang and on July 18 they visited the cave and put the body into a bex which they placed on a brush heap some distance from the cave. The whole was thoroughly saturated with oil and the torch applied. The fire was kept up for several days and adding sufficient fuol to keep the fire biazing. After this work was conden a true was felled over the spot to further hide the crime.

Little information concerning the fate of the missing man could be learned until the deserted wife of John Archer, who had taken refuge in the county poor asylum, gave sufficient evidenes concerning the dead to cause the arrest of the older Archers for murier. A mobilitation of land and they were taken to Dayles county for safety. The prisoners soon expressed a desire to return to Shoals, and their request was granted.

A party of lynchers made a successful attack and the second of the second

expressed a desire to return to Shoals, and their request was granted.

A party of lynchers made a successful attack on the jail on March 9, 1836. They marched quietly to the jail, battered down the doors, marched the ibree prisoners into the courtyard, and left them swinging from the limbs of maple trees. Thus ended the career of Mart. Thomas, and John Archer, father, son, and brother.

brother.

A week later the last of the gang, Sam Archer, was arrested in Fountain county and kept in the State prison until the January term of the court, when he was brought to Shoals under military escort of forty, who guarded him until the sentence of death, which was carried out to-day, was passed upon him.

MRS. DAVIS'S DILEMMA. Married to One Man and Engaged to Another She Committed Suicide,

CHICAGO, July 9 .- Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Nellie E. Davis dressed herself in white, lay down upon her bed, and shot horself through the head, dying instantly. Mrs. Davis was 25 years old, polite, and attractive, with refined and intellectual features, black hair, and lustrous eyes. She came of good parentand fusirous eyes. Sine came of good parentage and was well educated in a Boston seminary. When 19 years old she married T. E.
Davis, a tinner, now living in Boston. A son
was born to the couple, but after two years Mr.
and Mrs. Davis quarrelled, and Mrs. Davis wont
to her mother's home in Chicago. She opened a
studio on West Madison street, and supported
herself by painting and eketching. Her son
died two years ago. Last Tuesday she spent
the day at the side of his grave and returned
home very much depressed.
A young man named Carl Hawes and Mrs.
Davis were engaged to be murried, and it was
their intention to have the ceremony performed soon. Mrs. Davis had never been divorced
from her husband in Boston, nor had any steps
been triken to bring about a legal separation,
and in this fact lies the probable cause of her
suicide. The date of marriare with Hawes
was set, and it is supposed she broaded over
the fact that her marriage without a divorce
would be a crime, and lacking the moral courage to break off her match, she chose death as
an end of her troubles. age and was well educated in a Boston semi-

-Two children of Farmer Agnew of Tars, Canada, a boy of ten and a girl of four, while playing in the barn, found a gun which their father kept loaded for cheerfully, and the young Canuck filled her face and shoulder with fine shot.

-Mrs. Mutzler of Perham, feeling ill the other morning, told her children to make the kitchen fire. After a little time, not hearing them, she went to the kitchen. The children were not there, and with an unreasoning fear that something awful had happened to hem she ran out into the yard screaming and fell dead, The children had gone to milk the cow.

-Centenarians are becoming so common they cease to excite more than a languid interes Still it is worth recording that Mrs. Margaret Arnold of Perry, Ohio, was 109 years old on Sunday has, and still walks, eats, sleeps, sews, and reads; and that Mrs. Mary Gould of Worcoster, Mass., who celebrated her folds irthday on Saturday was in good beaith and spirite and received her friends all day. -There is, of course, no disputing the

truth of a thing that can be proved by mathematical demonstration. For instance, this proposition advanced by a protessor of mathematics to his pupils: "Ir is evilent that if it takes one brickinger twelve days to erect a wall of given dimensions, twelve bricklayer do the work in one day, 289 in an hour, 17,280 i minute, and 1,086,860 bricklayers in a single second," -Under the slow but continuous action of he sulphurous acid thrown in the air of cities by the combustion of coal and the influence of the frequent

changes in the degree of atmospheric humbility, it is found that the peroxide of red lead, used in coloring cer-tain placards, is deartoyed and sulphased. At the same time the protoxide of lead thus liberated is transformed into an insoluble sulphite, and this sait, being easily ana lyzed, it is believed that a certain means is thus obtained for determining the condition of the atmosphere in large cities and its relations to the public health.

-According to a writer in a French industrial journal, the greatest inclination on any European raitroad worked by ordinary locomotives is on the two miles between Enghein and Montinerency, near Paris, being forty-five feet in the thousand, or an angle of 29 25'. Grades of thirty-five feet to the thousand, or two degrees, are found on several roads. The grade of the Simpion road, the highway over the Alps with the least slope, is only three degrees to the thousand, the maximum slope that can be travelied on a high way being set down as 132, or seven and one-half degrees. The grades on cable or cogwheel railways are, of course, considerably greater; that of the read up the Swiss Righ from Vitzman is in the steepest part, 250 to the thousand, while the maxi-mum on the Mount Washington Railway is estimated at 330 and 375, this latter being the steepest railway with a central toothed rail, and the steepest of any kind in the world, except the cable road up the cone of Mount Vess. ring, which has the extraordinary inclination of 630 to

-Prof. Cerebotani of Verona has contrived an ingenious instrument for ascertaining the distances of accessible and inaccessible points from the observer and from each other—in other words, an easy method of range finding. The apparatus consists mainly of a pair of telescopes mounted on a stand and fixed on a tripod for use. The telescopes are both brought to bear on the object, and a reading is then taken from a graduated scale on the instrument, which, compared with a set of printed tables, gives the distance. Distances can be neasured between far-off objects, and, by means of a heet of paper fixed on a drawing board, a rough plan of the country under measurement may be sketched. In the same way the distances of ships at sea or of moving objects on land can be determined. Thus the contrivance appears to be well adapted not only for land surveying, but particularly so for military purposes. In fact, it is stated to have been already adopted in this latter con section by the German Government, and will probably

-A Madrid paper narrates a series of fatalities to which three members out of a family of four fell victims in that city, and the story is one that seems as if it in ght have happened in New York. The family were files, a brother and three sisters. They were in search of feed. The eldest sister alighted upon a sau-sage and ate heartily. The second satisfied for hunger on some flour. The third drank with avidity from a pitcher of milk. Then they essayed to fly, but in a few moments all three fell dead. The sausage had been given its fine red color by means of a poisonous audine dye. The flour contained a fatal percentage of plaster of paris. The milk had in it so much chalk that no well regulated fly could drink it and live. The unhappy brother, seeing himself surrounded by the corpus of his dear staters, in his grief determined upor suicide. He launched himself upon a gray shoot oftenper hearing the inscription. "Fly paper-sure to kill, and on ked its deadly poison greedily; but in vain. The store he nok of it the better he felt. He was dooined to live. "Fly paper " was also faisified.